

Under the direction of Elizabeth D. Nord and Ira H. Dickens, the "agency" was opened in Woolworth's Hall at 5 a. m. When the reporters reached the hall they found a crowd of several hundred on the stairway. The line filed past the desk of Miss Nord and Mr. Dickens until 5 p. m., when the "agency" was closed.

According to Miss Nord, more than

**FOR
BETTER
SERVICE**

Patronize the Leaders in Business of

IRON

**FOR
GREATER
VALUES**

Who Cater to the Wants of Trade Unionists and Their Families

BACON & ROBINSON CO. NEW ENGLAND COKE

**ANTHRACITE
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BANGOR, ME.

WE HAVE SAVED MONEY FOR MANY — MAY WE HELP YOU!

SPECIALISTS UP TO \$500

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We Cater to the Wants of
UNION MEMBERS
and Their Families

MICHAELS STERN
CLOTHES FOR MEN

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EXCHANGE STREET
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Registered Patent Attorney
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BANGOR CENTRAL LABOR UNION IS IN LINE FOR NEXT YEAR'S CONVENTION OF MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Sought Convention for This Year at Augusta Meeting, but
Gave Way to Rumford—C. L. U. Makes Good Progress
With Ten Local Unions Affiliated and More Expected
To Join Soon.

The Bangor Central Labor Union, which was affiliated with the Maine State Federation of Labor a year ago as a means for stimulating greater interest among the unions of the Bangor City of Maine, and to strengthen the activities of the various organizations when united action is desirable in matters vitally concerning the individual members of each union and of benefit to the community as a whole, has made rapid progress toward its goal.

Today, there are 10 organizations affiliated with the Bangor Central Labor Union, and the second year's progress soon to be announced. The leadership of its present officers, is designed to enroll the other unions of the city yet represented in the central body. A campaign to this end can be expected shortly after this year's convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor in Rumford, Massachusetts. Under the leadership of President Chester Shepard, who is also secretary, the Bangor Central Labor Union has done much of late to focus attention on the activities of the various organizations here, whether or not affiliated with the central body. As the result, the general public has become more familiar with the aims and purposes of the organizations.

Center of Union Activities
Bangor has long been a center of union activities, but the extent to which the union movement has been done here for many years and the large number of unions long established in the city have not come to the public's attention for some time. The reason for this is the fact that conservation has been the policy of many local unions, and another is that while most are active and taking a prominent part in local affairs, the organizations have not been in the limelight. "No news is good news."

There have been few strikes here in the last quarter-century and the conservative program of each union on the one part and the fine relations existing between members and their employers, have yielded favorable comment among those who know of the excellent condition of most of the local unions.

President Shepard, who is nationally known through his attendance at various national conventions of the mainline labor unions in recent years, and through his good work in his own local union, will head the Bangor delegation to the 1935 convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, which will be held in Rumford on June 11.

To Seek 1936 Convention

A formal invitation to the delegates to come to Bangor for their sessions next year will be presented by President Shepard on behalf of "The Queen City." Merchants of Bangor, as well as the hotels of the city, will benefit through the attendance of hundreds of Maine trade unionists at next year's annual convention, which will make the gathering a big success will be launched as soon as acceptance of this invitation is received from the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Other officers of the Central Labor Union, all of whom are well known as leaders in union affairs here for many years, are Samuel Poon, vice president; Richard Gustin, secretary, and John H. Ambrose, treasurer.

The central body meets the first and third Sundays of each month at 7:30 p. m. in A. O. H. Hall, on Main street. Meetings are largely attended, attesting to the interest of members in this live organization.

The roster of Bangor unions, which includes 26 organizations, with local and national affiliations, with a total membership of several thousands in Penobscot County.

Those affiliated with the Bangor Central Labor Union and the names of their officers, are as follows: Theatrical Stage Employees; Motion Picture Operators; 198, Albert E. Pierce, president; Clarence O'Brien, vice president; L. A. Davis, treasurer; and Hugh McCloskey, business agent.

Carpenters' Local 421; Harry W. Carpenter, president; John H. Ambrose, secretary-treasurer.

Glazier Makers' Local 119; Samuel Poon, president; Charles Collison, secretary-treasurer.

Bricklayers' Local 7; W. Howe, president; W. Fish, vice president; Walter Sturtevant, secretary.

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Insurance

We Invite Comparison of Companies and Rates

BICKFORD INSURANCE CO.

Local Claims Service

Business Improvement in Maine Sure to Come, Says Governor

Maine, with its vast forest area, is a natural source of development of the pulp and paper industry. This is a position which it holds fair to hold for many years to come. Paced with imports of competing materials from abroad, it has held its own fairly well. But the textile, pulp and paper manufacturing interests of the State are dependent for their increased prosperity upon proper tariff protection.

This is the view which was expressed by Governor Louis J. Brann in a recent speech in Bangor, delivered recently before a large gathering of insurance representatives who were celebrating Life Insurance Week. The Governor declared he was confident that we have emerging from the depression. Even with the present critical situation facing Maine's principal industries he saw signs of improvement. As to pulp and textile manufacturing, Governor Brann expressed his belief that those interests would receive appreciative and remedial treatment at Washington.

As to life insurance, he declared that forms of protection were necessary for the future happiness of the home and the peace of mind of the family. To this it must be added that general industrial and business conditions control the ultimate value of insurance protection, as of all other forms of security. Hence the importance of a prosperous state of industry in Maine.

M. Dermott, president, Robert H. Wagon, secretary, Miss Ruth Avery, assistant, and Miss Regina Casper, secretary.

There is one union restaurant and two more here in Bangor and efforts being made soon to have more Union Houses are expected to grow within a short time.

The Sandwich Shop, the West of Side Restaurant, and the S. B. B. are the three Union Houses in this city employing members of this organization.

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CONTRACT NOW --- SAVE NEXT WINTER

Bangor Coke

The Ton **12.50** All Sizes

Contract now for your next winter's supply of BANGOR COKE, and you don't have to pay a single penny now. PAY NEXT WINTER, as you get your COKE, and then only after each delivery and only for the amount delivered.

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We will allow any contract customer an additional 75c per ton discount from the contract price for all COKE delivered and paid for during the month of May.

Bangor Coke is Bangor's Own Solid Fuel
Produced in Bangor by Bangor Labor

BANGOR GAS LIGHT CO.

27 CENTRAL STREET

DIAL 6481

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Why not stock in a full supply of coal now, while the prices are the lowest?

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ALL GRADES OF SOFT COAL
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Everything for Lawns, Field and Gardens

54-68 BROAD STREET BANGOR, MAINE

1935 1935

Thank You!

Mr. Working Man

We Hope to Merit Your Continued Patronage

SCHIRO'S

Bangor Shoe Store

29 Mercantile Sq. Bangor

LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS

Real Estate and Insurance Service

WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRY

Kirstein Building
44 Central St. Bangor, Me.

Union House

Where Your Favorite
ALE — BEER — LAGER

Is Served by
UNION BARTENDERS

— AT —
UNCLE BILL'S

WEST SIDE LUNCH

Booth and Counter Service
381 MAIN ST. BANGOR, ME.

NRA Director Issues Warning Against "Shoe Schools" in Maine

In a communication addressed to all New England shoe companies, Region 1, N. R. A. Director, Merion L. Jones, warned them that he will prosecute any attempt to violate the provisions of the codes. This particularly applies to the establishment of so-called "shoe schools." It has been stated that several such "schools" have been planned to open in different cities in Maine.

The NRA director reminds the industry that as the shoe manufacturers are engaged in interstate business, they are liable for infringements of the regulations laid down for the conduct of that industry.

He also calls attention to the fact that shoe factories have been leaving Massachusetts and establishing themselves elsewhere for the purpose of securing cheaper labor and other advantages, in violation of fair trade practices. Child labor is included in such exploitation.

From Augusta, comes a statement by Charles O. Beale, State Labor Commissioner, that two children only below the child labor law are working in the State but that they had permits. He added that a "school" sponsored by the Pilot Shoe Co. has been opened in Bangor. The State of Maine has no control over wages. Mr. Beale said, but does prohibit employment of less than 16 years of age without a permit. Two are now employed with permits, as compared with 110 in 1932.

The State has no control over "shoe schools," he said, so long as the labor laws are not violated.

The situation is clearly up to the employees, as only through organization will it be possible to eliminate this system, which is not only detrimental to the best interests of the workers, but encourages unfair competition.

DO IT YOURSELF!
Men don't want their share to be provided them. They want to provide for themselves. They want to have a say in the management of their own business. They want to have a say in the management of their own business. They want to have a say in the management of their own business.

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Our Special Low Water Heating Rate for the year 1935, with a 1% cent rate for the year 1936, and 8-10 cents for the year 1937. Electric Water Heating is economical to Bangor Hydro customers. A liberal trial plan permits you to try before you buy.

BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Alonso F. Young, Frank C. Mc-
Donald, Charles B. Burgess, Charles McCall, Committee.
P. O. Box 24, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted
to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner
and the Prosperity of the Industry Through a Better Un-
derstanding and Cooperation Between Employer and
Employee.
An Organ of a Statewide Force for Both Social and
Political Progress.
Subscription: The Year Six Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents.
Entered as second class matter November 11, 1922, at the
Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Alonso F. Young, 21 Main St., Bar Harbor.
Treasurer—J. H. Fanning, 22 W. Green St., Augusta.
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Charles B. Burgess,
P. O. Box 24, Augusta.
Vice-President—
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 43 Gliman St., Portland.
2nd District—Charles McCall, Rumford.
3rd District—Donald Young, 20 Morton Pl., Augusta.
4th District—James A. Poole, Woodland.
5th District—Chester Shup, 36 Emerson St., Bangor.

MAY, 1935

All Working Against Success of New Deal

Groups Agitating for Establishment of New Political
Parties Not Only Playing Into Hands of G. O. P., But
Are Retarding Progress Toward Recovery.

Talk which is rife these days for starting new
political parties, is most pleasing to Republican
leaders, who see in this a most helpful adjunct to
their efforts to regain control of the Government.

It is a foregone conclusion that the agitation
started by Republican leaders several months after the
New Deal went into effect, was for no other
purpose than to discredit the Administration, and by
this means hope to stir up animosity that would
eventually bloom into general discontent.

In this effort, it has been partly successful,
notwithstanding the fact that the discontent thus
far brought about has been at the cost of greatly
retarding prosperity.

Much to the discredit of many well-thinking
persons, who were staunch supporters of the Ad-
ministration, and who benefited materially from
the New Deal, they have blindly permitted them-
selves to believe the lying propaganda launched
for the purpose of discrediting the New Deal, and
have joined hands with those who would crush it at
any cost.

As was expected, the discontent caused by
politicians against the Administration is taken ad-
vantage of by advocates of political reform, who
see in this an opportunity for making the masses
of working people believe a golden opportunity is
afforded to launch a third party movement.

In this effort, we have the La Follette, the
Longs and Father Coughlin with his National
Union for Social Justice. Then, there are those
who actually believe the time is opportune for
launching a Labor party. In the background are
the leaders of the Socialist party, who see in this
agitation the possibility of making new converts
to their organization.

What will result from this media is, of course,
problematic. It is probable, however, that the
proposition will evolve itself into one organization,
undoubtedly the one proposed by the La Follette,
which at the moment seems to have affiliated with
the larger portion of leaders among advocates
of political and constitutional reforms.

What will it mean? Will the result be similar
to the movement which made the late Senator
Robert La Follette the candidate for the Progressive
party in 1924? There was a tremendous
amount of discontent at that time. Perhaps not so
great a scale as at present, but as will be re-
called, it was rampant, and millions of Democrats,
Republicans, Socialists and Independent voters ral-
lied to the Progressive party's banner.

But what did it amount to? Just that which
had been predicted by those who advised against
a third party movement, namely, that it would only
strengthen the chances of the party which they
hoped to defeat!

Because third party movements have been
successful, notably in Minnesota, where the move-
ment has made good progress, and also in a num-
ber of cities, is no reason why such movements
can become successful in sufficient proportion
throughout the country to warrant anything like
success.

Notwithstanding the business depression and
the large amount of unemployment which has
caused, and that the New Deal has not been as
successful as was expected, while the national
debt is increasing to immense proportions, the fact
remains that business has improved, that millions
of workers are much better off than they were
when the present Administration took over the
reins of government. For this reason it is safe
to say that the average worker is "not dumb"
but that he can see in these efforts on the part
of political reformers nothing but a scheme that will
help the Republican party to get back into power.

The writer has occasion to meet thousands of
workers in the course of his activities in the trade
union movement. He attends many meetings,
State and district conventions, and through close
observation is convinced that the great masses of
workers are just as fervent in their admiration of
President Roosevelt as they were when he was
elected, and are just as hopeful for the success of
the New Deal as they were when it went into ef-
fect a year ago last August.

Next in importance to the workers is the so-

called "small business man". He, too, is one to
be reckoned with by those who would launch a
third party movement. Prior to the establishment
of the New Deal, the small business man was on
the verge of bankruptcy. He has not as yet gotten
wholly out of trouble, but that he is better off is a
certainty, and also can be depended on to shout
for Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Workers are advised to go slow on this ques-
tion of third party movements. Things have
changed little since the American Federation of
Labor adopted its slogan of "Elect Your Friends
and Defeat Your Enemies," and since the late Pres-
ident Samuel Gompers discouraged the workers
from getting mixed up with any new party move-
ment, this applying in particular to a Labor party.
Mr. Gompers contended that efforts made to
establish Labor parties in the past had resulted in
greatly retarding the progress of the Labor move-
ment and strongly advised, as does his successor,
William Green, continuance of Labor's non-partisan
policy.

To expect that the New Deal was going to be
an immediate success, was too much. The im-
mediacy of the proposition was such that any per-
son possessing average intelligence could see that
it was bound to hit a snag. The suppliant manner
in which it was accepted in its early stages by big
business was enough to cause suspicion. This came
true just as soon as these "got onto their feet".
There was no question regarding the legality of
Section 7-a while they were recuperating their
businesses, which until August, 1933, were in a
precarious condition; but when this had been ac-
complished, there came a crash, and a decided ef-
fort by G. O. P. politicians and a group of business
leaders to put it out of commission.

Workers, beware, lest you get caught in a
trap! If you are desirous of going back to condi-
tions such as existed prior to August, 1933, when
the New Deal first began to work, then go ahead
and encourage the launching of third party move-
ments. On the other hand, if you still have faith
in President Roosevelt, and feel confident that he
has your best interests at heart and will do every-
thing that is possible to carry out the principles of
the New Deal, manifest this by demonstrating your
faith and confidence in him.

Arraigned against the President today are not
only those who want to again secure control of
the Government and conduct it as they did prior
to March, 1933, when the entire nation was on
the verge of collapse, but certain groups who would
change our present form of government.

Can the great masses of workers in this coun-
try afford to take this chance?

Fair Trial Ordered for Scottsboro Boys

Supreme Court Invalidates Alabama Authorities Have
Not Dealt Fairly With Boys Accused of Criminal
Acts.

The U. S. Supreme Court has reversed the
state courts of Alabama in two of the world fam-
ous Scottsboro cases on the ground that they did
not have a fair trial. Race prejudice was shown
by the fact that for at least 24 years, no Negro has
been called for jury service in either Jackson County,
where the crime is alleged to have been com-
mitted, nor in Morgan County, to which a change
of venue was taken. The Supreme Court had pre-
viously reversed the conviction of seven of the
defendants on the ground that they had been de-
prived of their right to counsel.

If there is any sound sense available in Ala-
bama for the purposes of this case, the indictments
against these Negro boys will be dismissed. The
case against them is utterly discredited, not only
by the intense prejudice shown, but by the fact
that one of the white women who testified that
Negroes are charged with having raped, repudiated
her first testimony at a later trial, and denied any
assault.

Any further pushing of this case will be mere
obstinacy in a course that has proved stupid as
well as wrong. And Alabama in general, and
Jackson County in particular, cannot afford to
spend money in the expensive luxury of "saving
face" for their officials.

Business Operated as a Social Service

Time Has Come When Business Leaders Must Be
Satisfied With Comfortable Living and Forget About
Accumulating Big Fortunes.

Labor's position that industry should be op-
erated largely for social service instead of for max-
imum profits is receiving support from a number
of business leaders. Among them is Edward A.
Filene, Boston merchant, who frequently discusses
economic subjects.

In his testimony before the Finance Commit-
tee of the United States Senate in favor of the
extension of the National Recovery Act, Mr. Filene
between the higher interests of business and the gen-
eral welfare. He said:

"The trouble is that there used to be just a
conflict. There was a time when business could
get more profits if the masses got less. There was
a time when employers could make more profits if
their employees got less wages; and it was during
that time that most of us business men developed
our theories of business. But that time has passed.
The trouble is that the theories are still sticking
around, all that business needs for recovery today
is to get rid of these theories."

Mr. Filene was equally explicit in his state-
ment that the depression which we are in today
was actually caused by the unequal distribution of
the earnings of industry, which was, and still is,

the dominating theory of business. On this point
he said:

"When we became able to produce enough
to go around one of two things just had to
happen. It either had to be passed around or
the whole machinery of production would
choke up. It wasn't passed around and the
machinery did choke. That's almost the com-
plete story of the depression."

Unfortunately most of our business leaders are
still animated with the theory of maximum profits
for those who own and control the system of pro-
duction and distribution as the major purpose of
industry, with the result that, with the army of
unemployed numbering millions, the government is
compelled to appropriate \$4,800,000,000 to pro-
vide work for those whom industry has locked out.
And the depression continues.

The editor of this newspaper has expressed
Mr. Filene's view on numerous occasions during
the past year, and only last week incorporated this
in an editorial captioned "Taxes, More Taxes."

Picketing Rights Are Judicially Affirmed

Case Won in Illinois Court by Upholsterers' Union,
and Refused Review by U. S. Supreme Court, Firmly
Establishes Workers' Constitutional Rights.

In 1925, the State of Illinois enacted a labor
injunction on limitation law, which affirmed the
right of peaceful picketing during strikes.

In a case of picketing during an upholsterers'
strike involving Local 18 of the International Up-
holsterers' Union, the anti-union employers con-
tested the constitutionality of the law before the
Illinois Supreme Court. The court ruled that the
law violated neither the Constitution of Illinois
nor the Constitution of the United States.

With a decision of the United States Supreme
Court affirming the right of peaceful picketing al-
ready a matter of record, the anti-union employers
rushed to Washington with the demand that the
nation's highest judicial body overthrow the Illi-
nois decision and declare that the right to picket
controverted the constitutional property rights of
Illinois employers. The Upholsterers' Union
fought the appeal.

The Supreme Court refused to review the ac-
tion of the Illinois court. The refusal merely re-
affirmed the court's former opinion that peaceful
picketing does not violate the Constitution of the
United States.

In commenting on the refusal of the Supreme
Court, Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois
State Federation of Labor, said:

"The constitutionality of the Illinois Injunction
Limitation Act of 1925, declaring the right of
peaceful picketing during strikes, is definitely set-
tled by the action of the U. S. Supreme Court in
refusing to review the decision of the Illinois Su-
preme Court upholding the act. Thus another
milestone has been placed along the pathway of
Labor's progress toward greater freedom. The up-
holsterers' union is to be congratulated upon car-
rying the legal battle to a successful conclusion."

TRADE WARS ARE DANGEROUS.

The Hardest press in its characteristic distor-
tion of facts has highly publicized the present
trade war with Japan. It maintains that the in-
crease in imports of cotton cloth is directly respon-
sible for the shut-down of certain textile mills.

The United States Department of Commerce
has just issued official figures on these imports.
They show that it is true that imports from Japan
in the first two months of this year did slightly
exceed the total imports for 1934, but even then
they were valued at less than \$400,000.

There is genuine danger that this trade war
may develop into a general war more dangerous.
William Green, president of the American Federa-
tion of Labor, in a radio address last week, said,
"There is a very distinct relationship between the
establishment of stabilized international economic
conditions, and the promotion of world peace. His-
tory has shown that strife and conflict between
nations has frequently been traced to economic
rivalry."

Depression to Remain Until Wishes Obeyed

National Association of Manufacturers Threatens
Dire Consequences Unless Congress Drops All Re-
form Legislation.

The National Association of Manufacturers
comes to the country with a proposal which is at
once a bribe and a threat.

"Surveys," says the NAM, "indicate that close
to \$30,000,000,000 in expenditures, which would
give employment to 4,000,000 men for two years,
is pent up in the field of factory expansion, re-
novation and rehabilitation alone."

This idle money will pour into immediate use
on certain conditions. All reform legislation must
be "shelved." The unemployment insurance bill
the Wagner Labor disputes bill, the holding com-
pany bill, changes in the railroad laws, the Guffey
coal bill, the 30-hour week bill. In a word, every
measure that looks to either comfort or security
for the enormous majority of people who work
for a living must be thrown aside, while the finan-
cial masters of the world use \$20,000,000,000 to re-
model the industrial machine.

In substance, the NAM says it will bring
prosperity if its wishes are obeyed, and continue
the depression if its wishes are disobeyed. Labor
has no alternative but to say that arrogant bluff is
that if NAM has such power, the first duty of the na-
tion is to take that power away. If the welfare
of the country is in the hands of a little group
of special interests, who never in their lives have
given a sign of regard for that welfare, then it is

time for reforms that make the President's pro-
gram seem mild.

Another point: No one has ever accused the
NAM of philanthropy. It will invest twenty bil-
lion dollars only for the purpose of getting all de-
signed to protect labor and consumers. The ob-
vious conclusion is that the manufacturers of the
country propose to take that twenty billions, plus
interests and profits, out of the hides of workers
and consumers who might be protected by those
laws.

The NAM is the worst price collection of
Bourbons. It forgets nothing and learns nothing.
It cannot forget that it ran the country in the years
from 1921 to 1929, and it cannot learn that the
years of economic hell which followed are due
largely to the greed, the stupidity, the arrogance
of Big Business.

The Small Merchant and the NRA

Evidence at Hearings Does Not Show That He Is
Suffering, But Rather That He Is Benefiting from
NRA Code.

What was it that prompted Clarence Darrow
to travel all the way from Chicago to Washington
to oppose the NRA on the ground that it was act-
ing detrimentally to the interests of small mer-
chants and manufacturers?

Evidence presented at hearings showed that
Mr. Darrow, reputedly one of the country's great-
est lawyers, was "talking through his hat," as to
the present, the only outstanding opponents to
continuance of the National Recovery Act is the
National Retail Hardware Association.

Witnesses claiming to represent hundreds of
thousands of small drug stores, mail tobacco deal-
ers, and other lines, told the Senate Finance Com-
mittee that NRA, instead of oppressing them, had
been their salvation.

We greatly hesitate in doubting for a moment
the honesty and integrity of Clarence Darrow,
Esq., who for many years has been regarded as the
friend of working people, but it does look as
though he has fallen for the "bunk" that many of
the President's opponents have been heralding, and
for no other purpose than to discredit his admin-
istration.

Up to the time of the report as submitted by
Mr. Darrow, who, with others, had investigated
the NRA, there had been some opposition mani-
fested by Senator Fess, Theodore Roosevelt, and
other Republican politicians, but the Darrow re-
port seemed to have been the signal for an organ-
ized group of Republicans and a few disgruntled
Democrats, who took advantage of the situation
and who have continued their pounding at the
President ever since.

This evidence presented by representatives of
small merchants and manufacturers favorable to
the NRA, should convince all who have faith in
the President's ability to get us out of this depres-
sion that if we have not made greater progress, it
is largely due to the efforts of those who play
greed, avarice and political ambition above duty
and patriotism.

Depression Still On, but Not for Big Fellows

Salaries Binge to Unreasonable Proportions, While
Workers Starve on Starvation Wages.

The high cost of corporation officials was il-
lustrated when the Federal Trade Commission and
the Security Exchange Commission made public
the salaries of corporation executives in 1934.

A few were lower last year than formerly.
Quite as many showed an increase; and in some
cases, the increase is linked interestingly with
other matters.

James J. D. Morrow is president of the
Pittsburgh Coal Co., the company whose stock
Andrew Mellon sold to establish losses that would
cut down his income taxes, and bought back a
little later at the same price. In 1929, when things
were prosperous, Mr. Morrow got \$35,000 a year.
Last year, he drew a salary more than twice as
large—\$74,440.

W. F. R. Murrie, president of the Hershey
Chocolate Corp., drew \$66,550 of salary in 1933;
but it was raised to \$91,500 in 1934. "Sweetness
to the sweet." Two sharp fellows in the American
Safety Razor Co. both got their salaries boosted.
Milton Dannmann, president, was raised from \$54,000
in 1933 to \$59,740 last year; while J. B. De
Mesquita, secretary, was lifted from \$40,500 to
\$53,365.

James H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington-
Rand, Inc., who discovered the Gary school teacher
who discovered the terrible Bolshevik "plot" to
make President Roosevelt the Keresky of the
coming revolution, got \$60,000 in 1933 and \$94,120
in 1934. Francis B. Davis, chairman of the U. S.
Rubber Co., had his salary stretched from a paltry
\$96,126 in 1933 to \$125,000 last year. George H.
Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post,
drew \$100,000, which is \$20,000 less than in 1929.

How the wages of "capital" have been inflated
by financial racketeers is illustrated by an auditor's
report on the farm implement industry in Canada.
A cream separator that sold for \$70 in 1913 was
listed at \$97 last year. Yet in this type of separa-
tor the factory labor cost last year were only
\$6.58. A cultivator sold for \$113.50 embodied
factory wages of only \$4.40.

Four farm implement companies in 1929
charged farmers \$1,018.89 in interest in excess of
the interest which the banks required for the same
carrying charges on partly paid implements.

Another Boston Tea Party

By MATTHEW WOLL, Vice-Pres-
ident, American Federation of
Labor.

New England is threatening another
"Boston Tea Party." The cotton tex-
tile industry has become alarmed by
the development of foreign competi-
tion in our home market. It has been
found that the industry has de-
manded our domestic cotton textile in-
dustry. With higher domestic prices
and increasing domestic competition
made possible by reason of lower
wages, and costs in the South than
prevails in the North, there now
threatens a dangerous competition
from the Orient as well as elsewhere.
Most strange of all states is the
fact that when the governors of sev-
eral New England states called the
President Roosevelt to help right the
situation, they were advised they had
no cases, that the import of cotton
from Japan amounted to less than
sevenths of one per cent of the
total domestic production. However,
the fact was not made clear that the
importation of the woolen textiles
represented of the woolen textile in-
dustry, and that, therefore, a
serious situation of great import-
ance, President Roosevelt was there-
fore compelled to change his original
attitude of opposition to tariff in-
vestigation and it is to be hoped this
change will result in a more satis-
fying partnership of the woolen tex-
tile industry and the woolen textile in-
dustry.

If you turn the cotton textile
on "tariffs" and that is an anathema
to some of our friends in Washington,
and internationalism, and that is a
practical and beneficial nationalism.
Cotton textile industry, which is the
incident serves to draw attention to
the fact that the cotton textile in-
dustry of the New England folk; namely,
the differential in wages in favor of
the southern cotton textile industry.
In 1929, the differential was \$4.20;
in 1934, it was \$1.21; and today
the "code" differential on minimum
wages is \$1.00 a week.

The former differential wage differential
is exactly the reason why so many
of the northern cotton mill corpora-
tions have extensive holdings in the
southern mills. The "cheap and doc-
ile labor reserve" of the southern
Chambers of Commerce have been
brought, looked like a good
place to invest for some better
profits. And much of northern capi-
tal has been left in the hands of
the bill-bill.

The outcome has been extensive
and intensive price-cutting, and
throat competition, pinching on qual-
ity to make up for cheap prices, and
great cutbacks in trade and credit.
But in order to do these things and
great cutbacks in trade and credit, the
mill owners had to take it out of the
pockets of their employees who worked
in these mills.

Despite the fact that wage differ-
entials have been decreasing since
1929, the mill owners who stayed in
New England are beginning to feel
the pinch of the "cheap and docile
labor reserve" of the southern mills.
The southern stretch-out system has
been a constant source of delay and
disruption in the cotton textile in-
dustry.

It is not at all surprising that there
should be a large number of cotton
mills in New England. And the situation is not
to be altered merely by pleasant con-
ferences and plans for the future. The
investigation. Under the NRA
President is vested in the hands of the
President to correct the situation both
as to domestic and foreign competi-
tion.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor:
What is the difference between a
Stand on Problems of the Day?
Its Aims and Program; Who's
Who in the Ranks of the Organ-
ized, etc., etc.

Q.—When did locomotive engineers
first organize?

A.—In 1858, when locomotive engi-
neers formed at Baltimore the National
Trade Association of Locomotive En-
gineers. This organization lasted only
a year. In 1863 the present Brother-
hood of Locomotive Engineers was
organized.

Q.—Is labor represented on the
board of directors of the National
Committee of Prisoners and Prison
Labor?

A.—Edward J. Vols, president of the
International Prisoners' Union, is a
member of the board.

Q.—When and where was the United
Association of Plumbers and
Sheet Metal Workers organized?

A.—October 11, 1889, in Washing-
ton, D. C.

Q.—What proportion of the population
is in the Federal reserve?

A.—The American Federation of La-
bor says: "Our relief population to-
day averages \$2,000,000, or more than
one-sixth of all people in the United
States."

Q.—Are sheep shearer organized?

A.—Yes. The National Union of
Sheep Shearers, with head-
quarters in Butte, Mont.

Q.—Where can copies of the pam-
phlet "Labor Under Hitler" be obtained?

A.—From the Chest for Liberation
of Workers of Prisoners and Prison
Labor, 3 West 16th
street, New York City.

Q.—What is meant by the term
"revolutionary labor movement?"

A.—The revolutionary labor move-
ment is applied to Euro-
pean labor movements working for a complete change in the
existing social, political and economic
system.

Q.—How did the word boycott origi-
nate?

A.—The word is derived from the
name of a certain Irish land-
owner who refused to deal
with him in any way.

Q.—When did the American Federa-
tion first appear?

A.—In March, 1884, under authori-
zation of the American Federation
of Labor convention of 1885.

WELCOME TO RUMFORD

DELEGATES AND VISITORS

TO THE CONVENTION OF THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Annual Convention of State Branch,
A. F. of L. to Open in Rumford
on June 11
To Continue Four Days

LABOR MUST LEAD THE WAY IN MAKING "NEW DEAL" MORE EFFECTIVE

Rumford C. L. U. Official, in Calling Attention to Coming State Branch Convention, Says Labor is Facing Crisis and Must Take Aggressive Means to Secure Its Just Rights—Central Labor Union Extends Cordial Welcome to Delegates.

By ARTHUR E. WILLIAMS, Secretary, Rumford Central Labor Union.

Once again the call for the annual takes the lead and demands a new deal will conditions in our country improve. We must become the "New Deal" We who carry the dinner basket.

This year, the beautiful town of Rumford, in the foothills of the White Mountains, is to be the host to the convention.

This town of about 15,000 inhabitants is located on the route leading to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and its chief industry makes use of the products of nearby forests, but it also has many fine farms, its nearby mountains, lakes and streams make a paradise for the lover of sports and nature.

Rumford's fine hotels, theaters, restaurants, etc., will furnish fine entertainment for those who enjoy this form of relaxation.

All in all, we feel we are fully able to extend a royal welcome to the convention this year.

The 1935 convention of the State Labor today is facing a crisis such as has never before been known. It is becoming more and more evident to all men that labor must not only be the policeman of the order, but it must police industry, capital and the government as well.

We have only to look at the national labor conditions in the lumber, coal, cotton, rubber and paper trades to realize where capital and government is heading. Look at our national rate, almost to cents of every worker's dollar going back to the government, and the end is not in sight.

When labor asserts its rights and demands that these conditions be changed at once, only when labor

is willing to take the lead and demands a new deal will conditions in our country improve. We must become the "New Deal" We who carry the dinner basket.

Men and women of Maine let us take the lead for as Maine goes, so goes the Nation.

In closing, let me say that Rumford extends to each delegate a cordial invitation, a royal welcome and a good time at the convention.

CHARLES MOHALE
Vice President Maine State Federation of Labor and Member of Committee of Arrangements for the Convention to be held in Rumford on June 11.

of the nation, must be the ones to see that they are filled day after day with new things.

Mr. Sullivan spoke of the resolution adopted by the representatives of national and international unions. State federations and city central bodies at the conference held in the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C. on Monday, April 25th, in which was embodied the Black-Country 20 hour week bill, the measure continuing the NRA, the social security bill and the Gaffey coal stabilization bill.

These bills are of vital importance to labor," Mr. Sullivan said, "and it is most imperative that all the delegates present write their Congressmen and Senators, urging them to support these measures."

On the invitation of Delegate Longton of Local 196, it was voted to hold the next meeting in Northbridge, on Sunday, June 23rd.

FITCHBURG UNION OF PAPER MILL WORKERS SEND DELEGATION OF THIRTY MEMBERS TO NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE IN ADAMS

Object Was to Show Appreciation for Efforts Made by Council to Stimulate Interest in Their Craft—Adams Delegates Report Improved Conditions—Vice President Sullivan Principal Speaker—Next Convention in Northbridge on June 23rd.

By ALBERT LONGTON, Publicity Director, New England Conference of Paper Mill Workers.

Fitchburg Paper Mill Workers were so greatly appreciative of the efforts of the New England Council of Paper Mill Workers to stimulate interest in their craft, and the good results that ensued from last month's conference held in that city, that they sent a delegation of 30 members to represent their local union at the monthly conference held in Adams last Sunday.

The morning session convened at 11:45. All officers were present and all local unions reported delegates, with the exception of Pawtucket Local 186. As the delegates were reporting conditions, Edward Lawrence, of Adams, said, "Conditions in our plant here have been greatly improved since our last meeting in Fitchburg, and we attribute this directly to the activities of the Council."

Delegate John Anthony of Fitchburg, said it was impossible to arrange conferences with employers if it is mentioned that international officers would be present, but said the

employers have agreed to confer at any time with the local union committee.

Delegates Charles Garrow of Manchester, Edward Lawrence of Adams, and others, greatly praised Vice President John Sullivan of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers for the able manner in which he represents the local unions in conferences with employers.

Leo Lafrancesco of Northbridge 190 reported on the coming wage conference with the Knappton Bros. Co., at which Vice President Herbert W. Sullivan will represent the union. "The above named delegate was zealous in his praise of Mr. Sullivan."

Afternoon Session

After a half-hour of music by the Royal Canadian orchestra, which had the delegates foot-tapping to the tunes of mountain melodies, the meeting came to order at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon with Edward Lawrence, president of the Adams local, presiding. He introduced Mr. Davies of

Veteran Firemen to Invite Delegates to Attend Annual Muster

A formal invitation to the Maine State Federation of Labor to participate in the 44th annual muster of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League will be presented at the annual convention of the organization, according to Daniel C. MacDonald of Portland, president of the organization. Brother MacDonald will either personally deliver the message to the delegates or send them a written invitation. His present plans are to appear before the convention, if possible.

Much interest is being manifested throughout the State as well as other parts of New England in this coming event which is expected to attract thousands of visitors to Portland. The muster will take place at the Stadium on Saturday, July 20th.

Brother MacDonald who is president of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League, has been a life-long member of Portland Typographical Union, No. 66 and is a delegate to the Portland Central Labor Union from that organization.

Competition between the various fire companies and associations of New England will be especially keen, as a long list of cash awards will be presented to companies winning the various events.

Attendance booster gifts will also prove an attraction for the crowds as these include three grand awards, namely a 1935 two-door Pontiac sedan, a 1935 five-passenger four-door Terraplane, and a 1935 Dodge sedan.

Hartford, Conn., who represented the striking employees of the Colt Arms Co. and who related conditions there and solicited support from the Council.

Delegate Albert Longton was next called upon and spoke before the labor conditions, assuring the delegates that Local 196 of Northbridge could be depended upon to do its share in providing support for those affected by the strike at the Colt Arms Co.

President Bailey spoke interestingly in the labor movement, alluding to the strike and varied methods the manufacturers resort to in their endeavor to destroy local unions. He stated that trade unionists patronize union-made goods and said the workers at the Colt factory deserved all possible help.

International Vice President Sullivan was the principal speaker of the day. He referred to the necessity of trade unionists working hand in hand and to help one another in times of need. He urged members of the labor movement to buy American-made products and to see that those had the union label whenever these are obtainable.

Mr. Sullivan spoke of the resolution adopted by the representatives of national and international unions. State federations and city central bodies at the conference held in the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C. on Monday, April 25th, in which was embodied the Black-Country 20 hour week bill, the measure continuing the NRA, the social security bill and the Gaffey coal stabilization bill.

These bills are of vital importance to labor," Mr. Sullivan said, "and it is most imperative that all the delegates present write their Congressmen and Senators, urging them to support these measures."

On the invitation of Delegate Longton of Local 196, it was voted to hold the next meeting in Northbridge, on Sunday, June 23rd.

THE LABOR NEWS, IN A YEAR

REXALL STORE
MOST MODERN DRUG STORE IN RUMFORD

Light Lunches, Candy, Cigars and Cigarettes

NEWELL
The Druggist

INSTITUTE BUILDING
RUMFORD, MAINE

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF UNION MADE GOODS

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF UNION MADE GOODS

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF UNION MADE GOODS

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF UNION MADE GOODS

Best Wishes For the Success

OF THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

FROM THE

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

DISTRIBUTORS OF

AMOCO

GASOLINE and MOTOR OILS

THE
Joseph Sinert Store

The Store of Sterling Values

Knit Tex Top Coats

Worsted Tex Suits

Saxon Weave Suits

Middy Shade Suits

Keyton Shirts

Melton Hats

Nuni-Bush Shoes

A Store to Clothe the Entire Family

Joseph Sinert Store

WALDO AND OXFORD AVE.
RUMFORD, MAINE

WORKING PEOPLE

PATRONIZING THIS STORE,

MAKES US ONE OF THE

OUTSTANDING

STORES OF THIS

TOWN

We Feature a Complete Line of

MEN'S SUITS

Union Made

Union Labeled

Nathan's Apparel Shop

203 WALDO ST. (Cor. Maine Ave.)
RUMFORD, MAINE

PHONE 62

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Meats and Groceries

COR. WALDO AND OXFORD AVE.
RUMFORD, MAINE

THE CORNER PHARMACY

A. E. Brino

TELEPHONE 585

POLO TAXI

NIGHT AND DAY

SERVICE

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JOHN RUBINO

CIGARS,

CIGARETTES,

TOBACCO,

HOT BOGS

CONGRESS STREET

RUMFORD, MAINE

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PRICE MARKET

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202 WALDO STREET

RUMFORD, MAINE

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE LABOR NEWS!

HAS IT EXPIRED?

LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT.

THAT TELLS THE STORY!

When in Town, Come in

and See Us!

The Square Deal Meal

Beer, Cigarettes, Candy

It will be greatly appreciated, if

when making purchases from our

advertisers, you will please men-

tion The Labor News.

THE EAGLE CAFE
"Speaks For Itself"

Sanitation, Service
and Quality Food

Tasty Eats

We'll Leave It To You!

- For Drinks -

Draught and Bottles

89 CANAL STREET
RUMFORD, MAINE

C. H.
MCKENZIE
CO.

Dependable Since 1892

Welcome to All
Delegates

OXFORD COUNTY'S
LARGEST
DEPARTMENT
STORE

When in Rumford,

TRY OUR DINNERS!

THE WORKING MAN'S MEAL

RUMFORD DINER

HOTEL RUMFORD

LET

LABOR

PROSPER

Harry Hall's Garage

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

GASOLINE, OIL,

TUBES AND

BATTERIES

PHONE 118 W

FRANK M. TAYLOR

Wholesale and Retail

BASEBALL GOODS

FISHING TACKLE

Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Tobacco,

Matches and Candy

32 HARTFORD STREET

RUMFORD, MAINE

HARRY MARKS

Hart, Shaffner & Marx

Clothes

A MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE

STORE

S. A. PENNEY'S

Now Is The Time To

Buy That

New Suit

MOST UP-TO-DATE MEN'S

STORE IN RUMFORD

Look over your last receipt and see

if it isn't time to renew your subscrip-

tion to The Labor News. Do this

TODAY, please!

FALLS VIEW
HOTEL

GOOD ROOMS

and

GOOD FOOD

at Moderate Prices

WHEN IN TOWN, STOP AT THE

CRYSTAL

Up-to-Date Restaurant

COME IN AND TRY OUR

LIGHT LUNCHES

ICE CREAM

SODAS, BEER

THE SPA

WHEN IN TOWN, STOP AT THE

RECREATION ROOMS

136 CONGRESS STREET

RUMFORD, MAINE

Light Lunches, Beer,

Cigarettes, Candy,

Cigars

It will be greatly appreciated, if

when making purchases from our

advertisers, you will please men-

tion The Labor News.

H. W. PRAY CO.

DEPARTMENT

STORE

MOST UP-TO-DATE STORE

IN TOWN

Parent's Clothing

Store

CONGRESS STREET

RUMFORD, MAINE

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

UNION MADE

GOODS

VICIOUS SPY SYSTEM REPORTED AS CAUSING TURMOIL IN UNIONS

Inducements Offered to Members by Employers' Agency to Report Proceedings of Meetings, Range From \$70 to \$100 a Month, is Report at Worcester Central Labor Union Meeting.

Delegates Said Revival of Spying on Trade Unions Started With Big Organizing Campaign Launched by Textile Workers' Union Last Year—Local Union Official Discovered After Operating as Spy for Several Months—Delegates Told to Watch Out lest They be Made Victims of This Most Vicious System.

Worcester, Massachusetts, May 11.—A goodly portion of the proceedings of last Wednesday night's meeting of the Central Labor Union was devoted to discussing the activities of an employers' agency, which has been operating in Worcester County for more than a year, and which succeeded in planting men in factories who kept employers posted on the proceedings at meetings of local unions.

A number of cases were reported, and the mention of several names of men who were prominently identified with local unions, caused amazement among the delegates, as among those men who had held positions of trust in the local labor movement.

Particular among these was one who came to Worcester when the Textile Workers first began to organize. He became very active in local union activities, and because of his service, was made an official of two delegate bodies. By the way, he had assisted in organizing.

He was a likely fellow, and had a special facility for making friends, and for several months nothing occurred to arouse suspicion. It was not until

he began to oppose certain acts of the local union that members became suspicious, and when an investigation was started to determine his former standing, and which in time developed the fact that he had been employed as a spy by a strike-breaking agency for some time. He was brought to trial before the executive board of the local union, and after several hours of grilling, acknowledged the charges against him to be founded on facts. He was expelled from the union, and shortly after left the city.

Other cases reported were that of officials of local and county Textile Unions had been approached by representatives of the same agency and offered yearly contracts that would net them as much as \$25 weekly to act as spies. Principal among their duties would be to keep the board of the local union, and after several hours of grilling, acknowledged the charges against him to be founded on facts. He was expelled from the union, and shortly after left the city.

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Lawiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Ellis	246 Park St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Barnard	91 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	43 Gilman St.
Millinocket Central Labor Union	E. M. Berry	123 Congress St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles H. Finley	12 Child St.
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley	Bar Harbor
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	W. H. Foster	21 North St.

Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778	Ronald Poulin, 15 Morton Place
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 418	Herb J. Leonard, 235 Water St.
Barbers' Union No. 433	Elmer H. Polson, 235 Water St.
Plumbers' Union No. 448	Charles F. Chase, 91 Gilman St.
Bus. Furniture Union No. 223	Frank L. Douglas, 123 Congress St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 54	Fred J. Verwillert, 25 Bangor St.
Federal Labor Union No. 11,434	H. Plagward, 25 W. Crescent St.
St. Railway Employees' Union, No. 774	Walter Deane, 121 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914	Ira H. Foster, Box 184, Washington St.
R. & A. P. M. W. Union No. 57	Joe Qualteux, Oxford St. Extension
Red Carriers' Union No. 151	W. Boutin, 4 Lehigh Block, Bridge St.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 12	G. P. Kilbridge, 5 Barstow St. St. P.
State Employees' Union No. 142	Charles R. Haxell, 292 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 456	George E. Francis, 39 Chase St.
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 2	Thomas J. Mahoney, 19 North St.
Electricians & Electricians' Union No. 111	E. W. York, 8 Bevers St. Woodford
Machinists' Union No. 1467	C. M. Woodwell 25 Savor St. St. Port.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 547	A. H. McEllahan, 142 High St. rm. 304
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 617	John S. Burchill, 48 Congress St.
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 237	William Crossley, 61 Carlton St.
Plumbers & Steamfitters' Union No. 217	Carl G. Verrill, 112 Water St.
Red Carriers' Union No. 1	John F. Kane, 26 Waterville
John Minners' Union No. 233	Michael Curran, 4 Greenleaf St.
St. Railway Employees, Div. 74	John Minners, 27 Portland
Cigar Makers' Union No. 470	E. W. Cobb, 178 Cottage St. Portland
	Geo. Weaver, Box 146, Park St. Sta.

Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 3408	J. W. Leighton, Woodland
Paper Makers' Union No. 147	E. L. MacLellan, Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1067	F. H. Fountain, P. O. Box 459
St. Railway Employees' Union No. 230	Charles Griffin, Woodland
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 27	James A. Poole, Woodland
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1490	William Porter, Woodland

Painters & Decorators' Union No. 241	Ernest B. Dorr, Bar Harbor
Electrical Workers' Union No. 142	Alvin M. Jordan, 5 Ash St.
Electrical Workers' No. 232	George Young, 25 Pleasant St.
Carpenters & Joiners No. 469	W. E. Barron, Glenmary Ave.

Carpenters & Joiners No. 497	Chas. L. Elwell, 487 Turner St. Auburn
St. Railway Employees, Div. 721	Thomas J. McDonald, 31 Elm St.
State Employees' Union No. 424	C. C. Coffin, 29 Winter St. Auburn
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 252	E. E. Jaquin, 535 College Rd.

Central Labor Union	H. A. McEllahan, Box 113
Carpenters & Joiners' No. 658	Geoffrey Baker, 81 Katchewan Ave.
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	Michael Hinkel, 12 Congress St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans, P. O. Box 102
Bus. Furniture Union No. 11	Percy Evers, 456 Penobscott Ave.

Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 69	W. C. Sturtevant, 113 Jackson St.
Carpenters' Local 621	John H. Ambrose, 81 Sidney St.
Central Labor Union	Richard W. Quinn, 28 Commercial St.
Machinists' Union No. 101	Charles Sheppard, 25 Benson St.
State Employees' Union No. 138	Charles F. Rice, 11 Catell St.

P. S. & P. M. W. No. 17	Emile Perry, Madison
Paper Makers' Union No. 73	F. B. Goodwin, Madison
Woolen Workers' Local 208	Edmund M. Landry, 26 Madison Ave.

Paper Makers' Union No. 184	A. P. Goss, 35 Maple St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 183	William MacLeod, E. Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W. No. 57	George Adams, E. Millinocket

Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	L. A. Tobin, North Jay
Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1718	T. E. Sullivan, 40 School St.
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 348	Luka N. Morrell, R. F. D. No. 1
Woolen Textile Workers' No. 795	Miss Julia Thomas, 14 King St.
Oxford Workers' No. 1302	Julia Maine, 203 Water St.

Payroll Cutters' Union No. 34	Elmer W. Simmers, Vinalhaven
Central Labor Union	Arthur Williams, Box 406, Merico
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 9	Yula Floroni, 353 Waldo St.
Paper Makers' Local No. 9	Charles Poland, 617 Prospect St.
Fourteen Barbers' Local No. 101	Lornal McCoughy, 101 Congress St.
Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 26	W. B. Tobin, Box 343, Ridgelyville
Rumford Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 26	Wilfred Hamel, 117 Rumford Ave.

The Modern Gulliver!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Hall



Readers of the story of "Gulliver's Travels" will have no trouble in grasping the moral portrayed by the above illustration. If we substitute

afford to maintain such systems; but the business depression caused activity to diminish considerably and not until institution of the NRA, when intensive organizing campaigns were started by unions, was the spy system

A delegate representing the Machinists' Union told of spying activity carried on in 1919, when one of that local's most active officials, who was credited with having secured as many as 75 new members in one week was discovered to have been a spy for the employers. Suspicion against him arose because of the comparatively short time he was employed in any one shop, and the number of men who were discharged shortly after starting to work in other shops.

"This has been going on for many years, and the only way to combat it is through increased activities on the part of our organizations," said one delegate. "Employers' organizations

the figure of the New Deal for the luckless traveler, Gulliver, the story will be very plain. In the present instance, the various lobbies at Washington are finding and tying down, with various cords, strings and rolls of red tape, the freedom of action of the proponent of remedial and constructive legislation. There are lobbies—and lobbies—and plenty of them, more than enough to go around.

The principal ones comprise the Railroad lobby, the Power lobby, the regular steam-heat-and-ice, 24 hours a day (Sunday included) Anti-Labor lobby, the Bankers lobby, and all the more active now than they have been for some years, and all their old methods for the purpose of interfering with the progress of trade unions have been revived.

"How many men can be so contemptible as to serve as spies for a few place-holders in something they never could understand," said another delegate. "We must watch out for those Judaic lobbies and see that they are kept from our ranks."

politically potent camp followers that go to make up the hosts of reactionary and public penitentiary lobbyists—from the greatest to the least. But virtue will triumph, in the end. The people cannot be fooled all the time, neither by lobbyists nor paid propagandists. Congress has the power to act if it wills to do so. The people are watching and waiting, and they will not wait in vain!

Organized One Year, Cincinnati Bus Men Receive 46 p.c. Boost

Benefits derived as the result of affiliation with a bona fide labor union were again demonstrated during the month when the bus drivers employed by the Cincinnati City Transit Co. were awarded a 46 2/3 per cent increase in wages and greatly improved conditions.

The bus drivers, organized as Division 627 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees about a year ago, were awarded at that time wages and conditions at that time were deplorable, and after being thoroughly organized, the division started proceedings to improve their conditions.

It is most significant that an agreement was reached through the efforts of O. Davis Zemling, well known labor expert and arbitrator, and Dr. Leslie

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Vickers, arbitrator for the company, without the appointment of an impartial chairman.

This resulted in the award of a graduated wage increase beginning from November 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935, from 45 cents to 82 cents an hour, retroactive to Nov. 1, 45 cents an hour from March 1, 1935, to October 1, 1935; 64 cents an hour from October 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936; and 66 cents an hour from May 1, 1936, to October 31, 1936. Miscellaneous employees were awarded approximately the same proportional raises.

Prior to becoming organized, the men were receiving 45 cents an hour, with no provision for overtime work and other working conditions. Under the new contract, seniority rules prevail.

It is commenting on the result, Mr. Zemling said: "The progress of the members of Division 627 in this short time speaks volumes flowing from organized effort."

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Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	BATH	John J. Mulcahy, 387 Center St.
Barbers' Union No. 768	DEEPFORD	Thomas A. Bouchard, 61 Center St.
Painters & Decorators No. 682	BREWSTER	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6, Center Av.
Rayon Cotton Local 2235	BRUNSWICK	Alfred C. Richard, 15 Cabot St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 25	LIBBON FALLS	John J. Karkos, Pine Grove Park
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GREETINGS TO THE MAINE STATE BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND Best Wishes For the Success of Its Convention

FROM THE
44th ANNUAL MUSTER

OF THE
N. E. STATES VETERAN FIREMEN'S LEAGUE
at PORTLAND, MAINE
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1935

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Portland, Maine

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NEW YORK EMPLOYERS' PAYROLLS ASSESSED TO PROVIDE ENTIRE JOB INS. FUND; FIRST BENEFITS ARE DUE IN 1938

Albany, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—A permanent system of unemployment insurance for working men was established in New York State today when Gov. Lehman signed the Bitter-Killgore bill, which was passed by the State Legislature a few days before the session adjourned.

The insurance takes effect next year. First payments for the reserve fund will be due March 1, 1937. Unemployed workers will be eligible for benefits two years later.

The reserve fund from which benefits are to be paid will be built up exclusively by taxes on employers' payrolls. The levy will be one per cent in 1937, two per cent in 1938 and three per cent in 1939 and thereafter.

A considerable number of persons are barred from benefits. The excluded groups include farm laborers, employees of charitable, scientific, religious and educational institutions, government and municipal employees, and those employed by the armed forces or outside of the state.

Main Provisions
Aside from the exemptions, the main features of the bill follow:
Employers of 10 or more persons must pay a levy on their payrolls beginning March 1, 1936.
Persons eligible for benefits are all annual workers and all other workers whose earnings are less than \$500 per year.

The payrolls on which the rising scale of levies would be imposed will include salaries, commissions, bonuses and expenses paid by employers to persons eligible for inclusion in the system.

Benefits will begin on March 1, 1938. They will not exceed half the full time weekly wage nor be more than \$15 a week nor less than \$5 a week.

Benefits will be limited to sixteen weeks a year.
Benefits will not begin until the employee has been out of work at least three weeks.

Persons discharged for misconduct or without jobs because of strikes will not be eligible for benefits.
Company Union Officers.
Benefits will be refused to workers who refuse offers of employment for which they are suited, but provision is made that this shall not apply if the condition of the offer is such as to place a company union, or

ing as a strikebreaker, traveling to long a distance to take a job, or accepting wages which would tend to lower pay standards or working conditions.

Persons seeking benefits must register at a district employment agency and report there from time to time for available jobs.

Employees under the system will be forbidden to waive their rights. Benefits will be exempt from claims by creditors. Employees who deduct their contributions to the reserve fund from the wages of their employers will be liable to conviction of misdemeanors. All payroll levies will be paid into a central state fund which will be synchronized with the Federal fund if it is created.

Under the new system, state fund will be administered by an advisory council of nine members appointed by the Governor. Three of these will represent employers, three will represent employees, and three will represent the general public.

RFC Urged to Enforce Order Against the Laclede Gas Co.

Francis J. Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, appealed to the five directors appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enforce its order against the Laclede Gas Co. to force the Laclede concern to obey the board's order in its bargaining with the Gas House Workers' Union.

The Labor Board ruled that the company had violated Section 7 (a) of the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively with the union and ordered the company to comply within ten days. When the board claimed had been the union because of union activity, the union called a strike to enforce the company to obey the board's order.

Biddle officially appealed to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., one of the RFC's representatives on the holding company's board.

International Labor News Service reports that in Kankakee, Illinois, the Bear Brand hosiery plant has been forcing employees to use a company truck to pay for gasoline and other expenses. The company has also been paying for the cost of the truck and the cost of the gasoline.

The charge is made by Carl Linker, Federation representative, on information brought to him by Bear Brand workers who have been obliged to pay money into collections for activities. Collection boxes have been placed in various departments of the mill and notices posted on the trucks clocking out announcing the money is to be spent on the men who are "watching" the activities of union organizers.

The "spotters" get paid \$5 a day while hunting labor representatives but only draw the \$12 a week paid for by the dealer while working in the mill.

An application for a federal injunction.

IF WE FED THE WORLD DURING THE WAR, WHY NOT ALLOW THIS COUNTRY TO FEED ITSELF NOW?

It is hard to put out a fire with gasoline—even if gasoline is a liquid that looks like water. That proves the rule that appearances are deceptive. So, also, it is hard to draw back the hand of the alien seeker when once it has been filled. Success in the initial endeavor prompts the return for more of the same.

During the World War, the cry went up that "America must feed the Allies." That seemed reasonable, inasmuch as we were furnishing munitions of war at a price. Later on, the desire for the "America must feed the neutrals," that is to say, the nations of Europe who did not dare, or care, to get into the war—fed the same people who were largely engaged in turning our food supplies over to the enemy at a price.

But the pudding grew so thick that "America must feed the neutrals" was made that "America must feed the world." That was a large con-

tract. But the American people, stirred up by an emotional hysteria, and not thinking of the strategy of the situation, proceeded to enlarge its grain producing areas in immense degree. The result was a permanent overproduction of grain, which remains today, which we must waste for pay-

ment on defaulted debts. If we could "feed the world" in 1918 to 1919, we can today arrange to feed the world "feed itself." That is the one and greatest problem before the country and the simplest. But we prefer to destroy instead of produce. Why? Let us go back to the wartime principle—and feed this country, out of our abundance, instead of wasting and curtailing food production. That is the easiest way out of the depression.

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We Offer a Great Service to the Shoppers of Maine!

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No extra cost! No carrying charges!

You pay Rines regular low prices!

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